

**ADJUNCT FOR IMPROVING THE BIOENERGETIC PROPERTIES OF
MINERAL BUILDING MATERIALS.**

The invention relates to a mixture of metals in the elementary form, which, as an additive to inorganic and organic materials improves their bio-energetic properties. The metal mixture is preferably applied together with a support material such as wood charcoal.

In particular, the invention concerns the application of this metal mixture together with a support material such as wood charcoal as an additive for cement containing mineral building materials for the improvement of their biologically-relevant building properties.

By "mineral building materials" preparations are meant which contain as substantial components mineral binders such as lime and/or especially cement as well as aggregates: sands, gravels, broken stones or other fillings of natural or synthetic origin. As a rule, the mineral building materials are prepared by mixing the mineral binder like cement and aggregates together with water into a ready-to-use preparation which can harden in the open air as well as under water.

These important mineral building materials are often felt to be problematic in residential building construction regarding cosiness and well-being. For instance, it is recommended in the patent DE 19623693 to the investors to examine generally the wholesomeness of the provided building materials and to avoid the problematic ones.

With regard to this, in the present invention there will be described an additive which harmonises the bio-energetic properties of cement-containing mineral building materials and therefore improves the climate of the living space.

The additive must be homogeneously distributed in the building materials. To attain an optimal intermixture, preferably the additive is mixed homogeneously with the cement and then combined with the aggregates.

By "biologically-relevant building properties" of the mineral construction materials mainly the bio-energetic effect on living organisms are meant. This influence on people and animals can be proved in concrete buildings, cement mortars and cement-containing plasters and coatings, but also is influencing development of plants in the relevant environment (hothouses or plant containers).

General bio-sensitive testing methods, by preference electro-acupuncture, can be used to examine the bio-energetic effect of the mineral building materials. These testing methods are described in the literature (for example, in *Introduction to the Electro-acupuncture after Voll* by Friedrich J. Begher, Uelzen medical-literary publishing house, 1994 ISBN 3-88136-162-6) and are acknowledged as important criteria by the experts. With the help of electro-acupuncture procedures after Voll (EAV) the possible influence of construction materials on the human organ and energy systems can be determined.

By this biometrical method the conductivity of tissues in the acupuncture points of the examined person is measured. The measurement gives information about the functional state of the corresponding organ and energy systems. With the help of a so called “outside testing container”, the strain on organ and energy systems caused by building materials can be directly measured.

The patent DE 2840114 describes a method for testing biologically effective electromagnetic radiations of inorganic and organic substances as well as their complex combinations concerning their toxic and non-toxic quantity and quality, their influence on biological systems such as minerals, plants, animals and people, as well as other elements and their combinations.

By a comparative test of the influence of concrete with and without the described inventive additive, the influence on human meridians, respectively on the relevant organ or energy system can be proved. It shows that the conventional concrete can arouse a predisposition to variable imbalances, i.e. imbalances of the circulation, heart, lungs or colon systems. These imbalances, however, disappear in the case of concrete with the described inventive additive.

The influence of the additive on plants growth or on cut flowers durability can directly be observed when vessels of concrete with and without the described additive are used.

The additives of the present invention are metals in an elementary powdered form chosen from the group consisting of iron, zinc, copper, lead, tin, antimony, mercury, silver and gold, and preferably is a mixture of metals, thoroughly pulverised and homogenised, preferably in particles of < 0.1 mm size, optionally together with a support material, preferably wood charcoal with suitable particle size (i.e. < 0.1 mm).

This additive must be mixed with cement or mineral building material in concentrations of approximately 0.01 – 20% by weight, based on the amount of cement. It must be taken into consideration that the metals of the described additive could be found as trace elements in the

concrete. Through the cement production process they are, however, oxidized and do not have the described effect anymore.

A preferred additive contains metals in portions of 0.001 to 15% and the support material in portions of 85 to 99.999%. The preferred metals are zinc, copper, lead, tin, antimony, silver and gold, preferably all in different quantities.

It is well known that the use of wood charcoal as addition to mineral building materials influences their technical behaviour. So, building materials can be obtained with improved thermal insulation properties or with reduced specific gravity or wood charcoal can serve as colouring pigment.

These familiar effects are likewise achieved with the metal mixture according to the invention when wood charcoal is used as support material, attaining in addition an improvement of the bio-energetic properties of the building materials.

Examples

Example 1: Additive with 2 components

Components	Portion	Material
B	25.0 g	Copper
H	475.0 g	Wood charcoal
Total	500.00 g	Additive

For the production of the additive, the mixture is grinded and homogenized to a particle size of < 0.05 mm.

Example 2: Additive with 8 components

Components	Portion	Material
A	32.500 g	Zinc
B	25.000 g	Copper
C	8.000 g	Lead
D	1.250 g	Tin
E	0.150 g	Antimony
F	0.040 g	Silver
G	0.003 g	Gold
H	433.057 g	Wood charcoal

Total	500.000 g	Additive
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For the production of the additive, the mixture is grinded and homogenized to a particle size of < 0.05 mm.

Example 3: Concrete composition a) conventional
b) with additive

Components	a) conventional	b) with additive
Quartz sand 1.5-3.0 mm	1485 g	1460 g
Gravel 3-8 mm	3765 g	3765 g
Gravel 8-16 mm	<u>3330 g</u>	<u>3330 g</u>
Total Aggregates	8580 g	8555 g
Additive as in Example 1 or 2		25 g
Portland cement NORMO 4, CEM I 42.5	2475 g	2475 g
Drinking water	1238 g	1238 g
Total	12 293 g W/C = 0.50	12 293 g W/C = 0.50

Example 4: Preparation of Concrete

Equipment

Multi flow-mixing device type SE/GB (electro-engine), mixing container (h=20.7 cm, d=40.6 cm)

Experimental

a) concrete without additive (conventional)

2475g of Portland cement are put in the mixing container of the multi flow-mixing device. Then the whole aggregate quantity (8580g) is added and is mixed dry for 1 minute. Thereafter, within 30 seconds two thirds of the calculated water quantity are added under continuous mixing. Within the next 30 seconds, the other one third of water is added to the mixture. Then the concrete is mixed for 3 minutes more. The production of the concrete mixture is finished within 5 minutes altogether.

b) concrete with additive (invention)

25g of additive are mixed dry with 2475g of Portland cement in the mixing container of the multi flow-mixing device. Then, the whole quantity (8555g) of aggregate are added and mixed again dry for 1 minute. Thereafter, two thirds of the calculated water quantity are added within 30 seconds under continuous mixing. Within the next 30 seconds, the other one third of water is added to the mixture. Then the concrete is mixed for 3 minutes more. The production of the concrete mixture is finished within 6 minutes altogether.

From the mixtures a) and b) cubes with edge length of 10 cm are produced for testing.

Bio-energetic test

Method:

The bio-energetic testing of the cube with conventional concrete and concrete with additive (according to the invention) is performed according to the electro-acupuncture method after Voll (EAV) under application of “outside testing container”. Correct application of the method must be assumed (see *Introduction to the electro-acupuncture after Voll (EAV)*, by Friedrich J. Begher, Uelzen publishing house, 1994).

The EAV-Method is based on the measurement of the conductivity of the tissues at the acupuncture points on the tested person. The measurement gives information about the functional state of the corresponding organ and energy system. With the help of the “outside testing container”, the strain on the organ and energy system caused by building materials on the tested person can be directly measured.

Measuring principle:

The measuring principle consists in generating a small current (about 10 microamperes) by putting a small net voltage (up to 1 Volt) between a negative hand-electrode and a positive point-electrode. Usually on neutral skin, a current of less than 1 microampere is measured, but on electrically different points a current of 4-100 microamperes is measured.

Analysis of the measured values:

(after Pitterling H., *Naturheilpraxis* 10/99, p. 1538-1540, Pflaum publishing house, Munich)

Instrument scale	Diagnostic interpretation
10 – 20	Total degeneration
20 – 30	Advanced degeneration
30 – 40	Advancing degeneration
40 – 50	Beginning degeneration
50	Normal value (ideal)
50 – 65	Tolerance area for normal value
65 – 80	Irritation
80 – 90	Partial inflammation
90 – 100	Total inflammation

The Needle Drop (ND):

If in spite of a constant electrode imprint and an exactly searched acupuncture point, a needle drop (ND) occurs from a former highest value to a lower terminal value, this phenomenon is regarded as the most important criterion for diagnosis and therapy. The difference between the highest value and the drop indicates the degree of the functional and organ imbalance.

Experimental arrangement for testing the bio-energetic influence of concrete:

In the following described results, the negative hand-electrode is held in the left hand and the EAV-values are determined on the right hand at measuring points 1-10. The measurement is repeated after 1 minute. The result of the second measurement shows the basic value. (Tables 1-3, column “basic value”). After 1 minute the “outside testing container” is put on the cube of concrete conventional from Example 4 and the EAV-values are measured at points 1-10 on the right hand (Tables 1-3, column “concrete conventional”). After 1 minute the “outside testing container” is put on the cube of concrete with additive (invention) from Example 4 and the EAV-values are measured at points 1-10 on the right hand (Tables 1-3, column “concrete with additive”). The duration of one measuring series is about 20 minutes.

Tables 1 – 3: Typical test results with EAV measurement

Table 1:

Test person:

♂ 57 years old

Quadrants Test points Right hand	Strain on organ and energy system				
	Basic value Gauge graduated from 0 - 100	Difference to the basis value			
		a) concrete conventional		b) concrete with additive	
		no influence ¹	difference > 10%	no influence ¹	difference > 10%
Lympe meridian	49	√		√	
Lungs meridian	53		-7	√	
Colon meridian	56	√		√	
Nerves meridian	56	√		√	
Circulation meridian	49		ND 44/38	√	
Allergy meridian	51	√		√	
Organ degeneration	49		ND 48/34	√	
Endocrine meridian	54		+6	√	
Heart meridian	48		ND 52/44	√	
Small intestine meridian	52	√		√	

Table 2:

Test person:

♂ 72 years old

Quadrants Test points Right hand	Strain on organ and energy system				
	Basic value Gauge graduated from 0 - 100	Difference to the basic value			
		a) concrete conventional		b) concrete with additive	
		no influence ¹	difference > 10%	no influence ¹	difference > 10%
Lymph meridian	47	√		√	
Lungs meridian	44	√		√	
Colon meridian	46	√		√	
Nerves meridian	47	√		√	
Circulation meridian	49	√		√	
Allergy meridian	54	√		√	
Organ degeneration	48	√		√	
Endocrine meridian	48	√		√	
Heart meridian	44		+6	√	
Small intestine meridian	50		+12	√	

Table 3:

Test person:

♀ 3 ½ years old

Quadrants Test points Right hand	Strain on organ and energy system				
	Basic value Gauge graduated from 0 - 100	Difference to the basic value			
		a) concrete conventional		b) concrete with additive	
		no influence ¹	difference > 10%	no influence ¹	difference > 10%
Lymph meridian	62	√		√	
Lungs meridian	58	√		√	
Colon meridian	50		-6	√	
Nerves meridian	42		+7	√	
Circulation meridian	51	√		√	
Allergy meridian	50	√		√	
Organ degeneration	52	√		√	
Endocrine meridian	50	√		√	
Heart meridian	51	√		√	
Small intestine meridian	55	√		√	

Experimental arrangement: The “outside testing container” was uncoupled to ascertain the basis value. To determine the strain by conventional concrete, respectively by concrete with additive, the “outside testing container” was put on the relevant cube of concrete.

¹no influence: Difference to the basic value < 10%

ND: Needle Drop with highest and terminal values